

**NORRIS TO HELP
PUSH NEW PATENT
OFFICE MEASURE**

**Bill as Reintroduced in
Next Session May Be
Split Up.**

The Patent Office bill, which was defeated by the legislative jam at the last session, is practically certain to be brought to the front in the new Congress, it was said yesterday.

Senator Norris, of Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Patent Committee, who fought until the last hour of the old Congress to save the bill, will not be chairman of the committee during the next session, having tentatively accepted the chairmanship of the Agriculture Committee, but he said yesterday he personally would do everything he could to see that the next bill is passed.

Measure May Be Split.

Morris said he did not know in what shape the bill would be introduced next time. It may be divided and introduced in two forms. As reported by the conference, after passing for a year, it provided for increases in salaries and forces at the Patent Office, placed the power of issuing patent rights to government employees and former employees in the hands of the Federal Trade Commission, and fixed methods of litigation which had been the subject of dispute.

The provisions for increased salaries and personnel were of great emergency because of a congested condition in the Patent Office, where 10,000 applications had collected, unrecorded and unreviewed. Manufacturers and inventors, with the backing of business interests all over the United States, appealed to Congress by letters, telegrams and committees to see that relief was given, citing the great detriment to business caused by Patent Office conditions.

All Phases Investigated.

Senator Norris explained on the floor of the Senate that every detail had been investigated, thoroughly considered and nothing was to be done but vote "yes" or "no" upon the measure, yet unanimous consent for its consideration was denied by Senators Warren and Smoot, and the bill was among more than 150 that died with the calendar.

It will be necessary for all bills that failed of passage last season to be reintroduced, if action is taken at the new session of Congress, no matter what stage they had advanced.

Hearings on the Patent Office bill were not all printed, and therefore much of this work will be wasted, unless individual members of the committee find a way of giving the new measure the benefit of their information.

Likely to Head Committees.

Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, probably will be the new chairman of the Patent Committee of the Senate. Representative Lampert may be chairman of the House Patent Committee, succeeding Representative Nolan, author of the old Patent Office bill, who is expected to become chairman of the House Labor Committee.

Senator Brandegee was the only member of the Joint Conference Committee who did not sign the final report to Congress. He objected to section 7. The prospect of his being chairman of the Senate Patent Committee is significant in this respect. There is a strong probability of two Patent Office bills being introduced in the new session, since it is deemed urgent that the appropriation features be put ahead.

**ASK MORE FUNDS
FOR ST. ALBAN'S**

Before an audience composed of leading Episcopalians of the city, the Rev. Dr. James E. Freeman, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, made a plea yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. J. Boardman, 1801 P street northwest, for funds to finish the Cathedral at St. Alban's.

"An appeal that the cathedral be finished is worthy of consideration of men and women in every walk of life," he said. "I believe as a citizen of the Republic, rather than as a member of the ministry, that never before has the need of the church been felt to a greater degree by the people of the nation. Such an appeal transcends any appeal that can be made at this time."

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Joint Episcopal Cathedral committee of the National Cathedral Association, the executive committee of which is composed of Dr. and Mrs. William C. Rives, Mrs. W. H. Wilmer, Mrs. Charles H. Stockett, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. R. S. Chew, Mrs. Walter R. Tinkerman and Canon Talbot.

The meeting was opened by Bishop Harding.

**Wood Report to Guide
Policy in Philippines**

The Harding administration waits upon a report of the investigation to be conducted by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood and W. Cameron Forbes before announcement of the government's policy toward the Philippines. This information was imparted by President Harding to Jaime C. de Veyra, resident Philippine commissioner, in a conference yesterday.

The question of independence of the islands rested upon the Wood investigation, which should be completed within three months, the President said.

De Veyra urged that Gen. Wood be given specific instructions to make specific recommendations concerning the independence of the Philippines.

**Italians to Welcome
Italy's Ambassador**

Plans were made at a special meeting last night by officers of the Italian Catholic Society for a solemn reception to be given at St. Mary's Hall, Sunday night, in honor of Senator Rolando Ricci, Ambassador of Italy.

Fifty Italian citizens have been invited to attend. The Boys' Band of the Holy Rosary Church will render the musical program. G. Balducci, M. Strisci, T. Giffone, M. Bello have been put in charge of the committee on arrangement.

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Laxative BROWN'S TABLETS.
The best and easiest to take. (See how you get BROWN'S) No. 100-Adv.

**Dry Devils' Find
Chinatown Booze
99 P. C. Alcohol**

CHICAGO, March 14.—In Chinatown, that mysterious district along South Clark street, the tom-toms are beating, incense is burning and the slant-eyed residents are pasting many strips of red paper on the windows and doors to ward off further depredations of the "dry devils."

Federal officers today swooped down on the Sun Gai store, owned by Wong Mon and Willie Wong, and confiscated seventy-two quarts of Chinese booze, testing 99 per cent alcohol.

In addition they uncovered a quantity of cocaine and opium, hidden in tea pots, together with some opium smoking sets. The liquor had been shipped here from San Francisco.

Willie Wong, one of the proprietors, now on his way to the Coast, will be met by Federal agents when he steps from the train at Boise, Idaho, and requested to return to Chicago and assist Wong Mon in explaining the presence of the liquor and drugs.

**SUPREME BENCH
GIVES DECISIONS**

Also Agrees to Review California Accident Commission Case.

The law providing that if no protest is filed against homestead land within two years after proofs of entry are filed, the homesteader shall receive an undisturbed title to the land, was upheld by the Supreme Court yesterday.

The court issued a mandamus compelling the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent to a quarter section of land in Washington to Allen L. Newton because no contest was filed by the government until four years after the entry. The government claimed Newton's proofs of entry were false.

Action of a lower court in holding that J. A. Calhoun could not collect punitive damages from the Southern Railway while under contract to haul coal because of the death of his son was allowed to stand by action of the court. Actual damages of \$10,000 were upheld.

Decisions of Virginia courts holding that the State license tax could be assessed against the Texas Oil Company, which does a large share of its business outside the State, were allowed to stand.

A decision of a lower court holding that railroads can seize coal in interstate shipment for their own use was also allowed to stand, when the Supreme Court here declined to review the case. The suit was brought by the Phoenix Portland Cement Company against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The court agreed to review a case that is expected to determine the scope of the California industrial accident commission and the Federal courts in handling claims arising out of the personal injury or death of workmen within the State of California. The question is whether railroad workers, particularly, are entitled to sue for damages for personal injuries under the Federal Workmen's Compensation law or to submit claims to the California industrial commission in its administration of the California workmen's compensation law.

Several disputes over the jurisdiction of the Federal and State courts in California in cases of railroad men employed on interstate lines, but whose work is entirely confined within the State. The appeal which will be reviewed was brought by O. J. Burton, who lost his suit in lower courts to have the California commission take jurisdiction in the case, the claim being that his work as engine repair man for the Salt Lake Line at Los Angeles was work in interstate commerce.

The California commission joined with Burton in the appeal.

The court dismissed the appeal of the Southern Paper Company, which sought to have the Mississippi State revenue agent to tax its property at Moss Point, near Jackson. The company claimed that its property was kept outside the city limits, and so not taxable under a Moss Point ordinance.

**Addresses to Feature
Next Trade Board Meet**

Speakers of national prominence will be present at the March 24 meeting of the Board of Trade, it was announced by Thomas Bradley, president, yesterday. The list will be announced shortly.

A contribution of \$100 to the Boy Scout fund was sanctioned at the meeting.

Eleven new members were admitted. They are: James Trimble, Elmer C. Mattingly, George C. Hane, D. H. Stevens, D. C. Shear, E. Talbot, Dr. George E. White, Frank Romer, Barton S. Stewart, C. J. Wetzel and F. H. Bryson.

Takes Oath as Mail Chief.

Harry Hilton Billamy, of Wilmington, Del., was sworn in yesterday as Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. The ceremony was held in the presence of Postmaster General Will H. Hays and First Assistant Postmaster General John C. Knox. Mr. Billamy will be in charge of distribution of postal supplies and of the rural mail service.

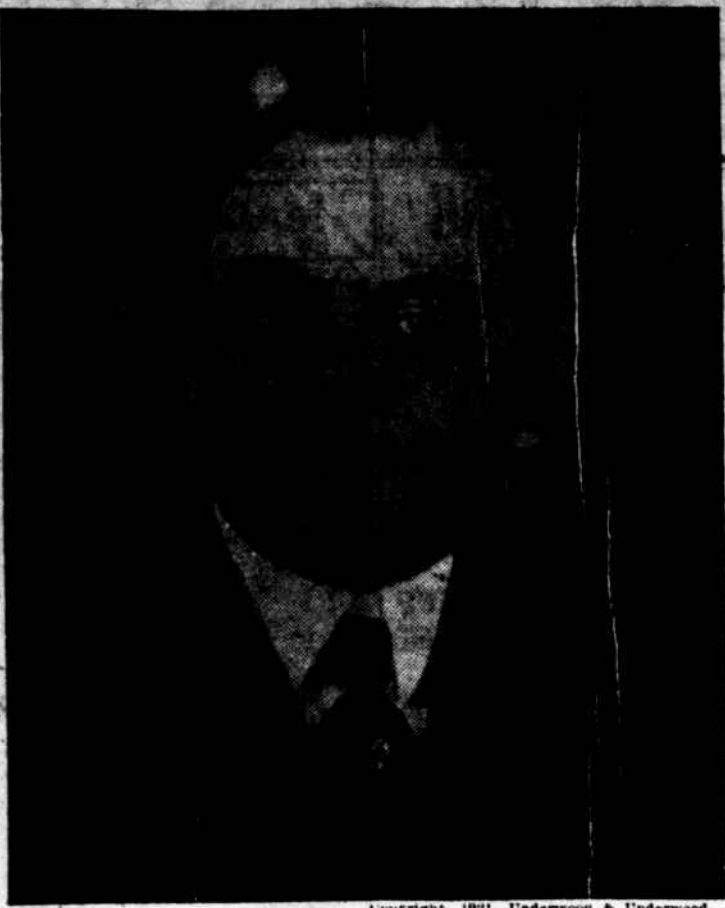
**NATIONAL REGULARS
HAVE ARRIVED IN TAMPA**

**An Unfailing Sign That Spring is Here and It's
Time to Order Your Suit.**

Spring days have arrived, summer will be with us soon. If you haven't already ordered your Spring Suit or Topcoat you should do so at once. But, be sure you get it from Wilner, for there you will obtain a fine, made-to-measure garment of the best all wool material at a price of from \$35 to \$50.

This well known establishment does all work in its own daylight work rooms, under personal supervision, which not only assures style satisfaction and the best workmanship, but by eliminating the large middlemen's profits enables them to offer Spring Suits and Top-

NEW U. S. IMMIGRATION HEAD



W. W. HUSBAND,
Commissioner of Immigration under the new administration. He succeeds Anthony Caminetti.

**POLES GROPE FOR EDUCATION
AS LIGHT COMES AFTER NIGHT
UNDER HEAVY RUSSIAN YOKE**

**Elaborate School Program Awaits Stable
Conditions but Suffered Setback From
Bolshevik Drive Last Fall**

By ARTHUR RUHL.

Fifty per cent of the inhabitants of "Kingdom Poland" (formerly Russian Poland) could not read or write. Such instruction as there was in Russian. The clever, charming, light-minded Pole of European water-placed and the "Polack" of our own steel mills and coal mines were of the same stock. But the old Russian regime did not believe in the people knowing too much. Their systematic efforts to keep them in ignorance, together with a certain amount of indifference, portended the problem of education. Poles, made the gap between classes in Russian Poland similar to that existing in Russia itself.

In German Poland everybody could read and write, but the instruction was in German, not in Polish. In Austrian Poland there were schools with Polish instruction, but the school system, although better than in Russian Poland, was backward and more or less inadequate. In Austrian Poland—whose University of Krakow is one of the oldest seats of learning in Europe—there were about 40 per cent of illiterates.

Problem Being Solved.

Now the Poles, whatever their weaknesses in political teamwork or practical affairs, are a gifted and artistic people, and one of the tasks which they were expected to tackle with enthusiasm as soon as they were free from foreign domination was the problem of education. The expectation is rewarded by what is being planned and actually done in the new independent Poland.

The difficulties resulting from the continued state of war make concrete progress as slow here as in other fields, but it is, at any rate, a subject which can be viewed with optimism—one thing at least in this flourishing Eastern Europe which seems certain to better after war and revolution than it was before.

Accurate figures, both of conditions before the war and since, are hard to get, but this table, issued by the present ministry of education in Warsaw, will give a rough idea at least of the situation under the old regime:

Elementary.			
	Population.	No. Schools.	Pupils.
Russian Poland	12,478,000	3,021	330,084
German Poland	1,084,000	15,501	1,940,418
Austrian Poland	8,925,000	5,091	1,248,000

After the revolution of 1918, education in Poland started a society called the Mother School (Matka Szkolna) and opened about 1,000 elementary schools, in which the instruction was in Polish, but the counter revolution soon closed them again.

When the schools were started only about one-sixth of the children of school age in Russian Poland were attending school at all. In 1919, according to the ministry of education, figures showed that since the departure of the Russians the number of schools had doubled and the pupils had increased by half a million.

Just before the Bolshevik drive, according to the same authority, there were in Russian Poland 20,000 coats for from \$35 to \$50, prices so incomparably low that you are saving from \$10 to \$15 or more on your garment.

So complete is the display of styles and fabrics that every individual taste and desire is satisfied. Everything is shown from the extreme to the conservative. Master tailors make certain of a perfect fit.

Those men who like to be well dressed cannot do better than have their Suit or Topcoat made to measure at these low prices of from \$35 to \$50 by Washington's popular tailoring firm of Jos. A. Wilner and Company, corner Eighth and G streets, northwest.—Adv.

**EMBRYO ARMIES
HAVE BLOODLESS
REVOLT IN BERLIN**

**Communists, Socialists
And Monarchists Ready
To Fight But Hungry.**

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)

By GEORGE SELDES.

BERLIN, March 14.—The bedraggled remnants of Dr. Kapp's notorious Baltic army which captured Berlin exactly a year ago met yesterday in Wittenberg Square, southeast of the forbidden Monarchist flag and anti-Semitic swastika banners and prepared to launch another revolutionary movement.

They waved their flags and talked and then waved their flags some more. Towards midday there were only 300 Monarchists who answered the call to overthrow the government. Everyone also was getting hungry and what was worse a crowd of Socialists appeared with the red flag of the international. The right wing revolutionaries thereupon decided to take action. The order to march was given and the marchers walked the revolution in Berlin's wooded suburbs.

But the band of thirty Socialists and Communists followed and behind them came a dozen taxicabs bearing foreign newspapers ready to report and take photographs of the bloodshed which the appearance of the red-bannered crowd made most probable.

"Duetschland Uber Alles," the German national song, was sung by the Communists.

"Down with the entente commission," shouted the Monarchists.

"Down with the Monarchists," replied the Communists.

"Down with President Wilson," shouted some Monarchists who had not been reading the papers lately.

"Up with Lenin and Trotsky," yelled the Communists.

And that is about all there was to the Monarchist revolution except one incident. It so happened that the taxi with two Chicago correspondents frequently dashed ahead of the procession in order to obtain photographs. On one occasion the taxi turned into a side street whereupon the Monarchist leaders, not knowing where the leaders intended to stand the taxi followed the Chicagoans' automobile.

Then the uniformed leader rushed our taxicab and threateningly demanded to know for whom the photographs were being taken.

"The crowd," having English being spoken, shouted "Down with perfidious Albion." When informed it was an American paper that was after the photos the leader slumped and said in English, "We thought you were enemies."

French Socialists join with the Germans in protesting the entente's occupation and economic punishment.

(Copyright, 1921.)

teaching in German. Now it is a full-fledged Polish institution. The same is true of the universities of Lemberg, of Krakow, where Copernicus was a student—and of Posen. A new university has been opened at Lublin, and the old University of Vilna, which the Lithuanians were hoping to make Lithuanian a few months ago, will be Polish if the Poles hold the town.

The actual destruction of libraries during the war and as a result of the various revolutions and since the old Russia collapsed, the difficulty of importing books from Germany and Austria and elsewhere, the almost prohibitive cost of foreign books in the local currencies, have put difficulties in the way of university work which are little realized in our untroubled West. It is most acutely felt, of course, in Russia itself, but it makes a real problem also in Poland, Estonia, Latvia, and all this former Russian world. In England an interesting movement is under way to collect books of reference and useful current publications and to send them, just as food has been sent to starving children—to professors and students in Eastern Europe who couldn't get them in any other way. (Copyright, 1921. New York Evening Post.)

**Mollie Cow Still
Pleases Doctors
Despite New Milk**

CHICAGO, March 14.—Physicians in Chicago, among them Health Commissioner Robertson, are skeptical over the synthetic milk being produced in Boston and which can be obtained at the cost of a few cents a quart.

"There are many synthetic substitutes for cow's milk," said Dr. Robertson, "but up to this time we have never found one that in actual feeding tests compares with the good old reliable cow's milk."

"The chemical tests may prove that the Boston and other substitutes contain apparently the same substances, but the final test is the feed one. When Boston can prove by actual tests, by feeding thousands of children with its new product that it is as good as cow's milk, then, indeed, we will be interested."

The synthetic milk being manufactured in Boston is composed of ordinary oats, peanuts, sugar, salt and water. Chemists say peanuts contain fat, protein, sugar and ash. All these are in cow's milk. Oats contain moisture, protein, ether extract, crude fiber, ash, starch and sugar.

Ask Debs' Release.

A resolution condemning the continued imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs was passed by the Central Labor Union at its regular meeting last night. The organization endorsed the work of the American Committee for Relief in Ireland and voted to contribute to the fund. Delegate Mark Jackson, in an original poem, denounced the political and labor policies of the English government.

GOOD MORNING, FOLKS



"Men!...New Oxfords
at \$9.00"

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HON. NORMAL PRICES

"—and believe me, I have never seen such an assortment of styles and leathers to select from at that moderate price."

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On Sale Tues., Wed. and Thur.

Shoulder Roast,	22c lb.	Cutlets,	55c lb.
Rib Chops,	35c lb.	Shoulder Chops,	30c lb.
Breast to Roast,	20c lb.	Bouillon Roasts,	42c lb.

SOUTHERN STYLE BACON, 18c lb. in the piece

Pure Pork Sausage,	25c lb.	Pure Lard,	14c lb.
Fancy Breakfast Bacon,	28c lb.	Smoked Picnics, small,	17½c lb.

By the Piece

MILLBROOK EGGS, 38c DOZ.

Shoulder Lamb Chops,	25c lb.	Rib Lamb Chops,	30c lb.
Breast Lamb to stew,	12c lb.	Shoulder Roast,	20c lb.

FULL CREAM CHEESE	DERRYDALE BUTTER	PALMINE Nut Butter
36c lb.	56c lb.	27c lb.
4 lbs. for \$1.00		

**CAMPBELL'S BEANS can 10c
POST TOASTIES package 10c**

KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES, 10c pkg.

California PEACHES	Holland Belle FLOUR 6 lbs., 38c 12 lbs., 74c	Early June PEAS 3 cans for 25c
19c No. 2 ½ Can	Eagle ASPARAGUS Large Square Can, 29c	Plantation PINEAPPLE 3 Large Cans \$1
BEETS	Sweet CIDER 41c gal.	SPINACH
No. 3 Can 11c	Old Dutch COFFEE 25c lb.	No. 3 Can, 17½c
POTATOES No. 1 Grade 30c Peck	Grapefruit Large Size, 10c Each	ONIONS Yellow Globe 7c ¼ Peck
	Apples ¼ Pk. 25c ¾ Pk. 15c	California Oranges, 30c doz.

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